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An ACT *to amend the ſeveral* LAWS *for appropriating the* PUBLIC REVENUE.

FOR appropriating the arrearages of revenue due for former years, and the revenue of the preſent year. *BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That all arrearages which became due any time before the firſt day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, under any act of the General Aſſembly whatſoever, ſhall ſtill conſtitute the aggregate fund. The ſaid aggregate fund ſhall ſtand charged with the payment of any ſum of money, or quantity of tobacco, coming within the following deſcriptions, that is to ſay: Firſt, All warrants which have been iſſued by the Auditor or Auditors on or before the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and all votes of the General Aſſembly for the payment of money or tobacco which paſſed during any ſeſſion prior to that of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven; provided that ſuch warrants or votes have been charged on any of the branches of revenue ariſing from the taxes ſo conſtituting the aggregate fund as aforeſaid. Second, All votes of the General Aſſembly for the payment of money or tobacco, paſſed during the October ſeſſion, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and not otherwiſe ſpecially provided for. Third, All debts due to any agent of the Commonwealth for providing arms, cloathing, or other neceſſaries, and whoſe accounts have been ſettled, or ſhall be ſettled, in the manner hereinafter preſcribed by the Executive, or any perſons legally authoriſed to make ſuch ſettlement. Fourth, All debts due to any perſons for goods, wares or merchandiſes, ſupplied to the ſaid agents, or any of them, on public account, and who, either have credit for the ſame on the public books of ſuch agents, or any of them, or whoſe accounts ſhall be ſettled in the manner herein after preſcribed by the Executive, or any perſons legally authoriſed to make ſuch ſettlement. Fifth, All warrants already iſſued and placed by the Executive on the aggregate fund in purſuance of the thirteenth ſection of the act, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the gradual redemption of the debts due by this Commonwealth.*" Sixth All warrants hereafter to be iſſued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, not coming within any of the deſcriptions aforeſaid, for debts contracted prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and for which no funds have been aſſigned, but which the Executive, having regard to the merits and dignity of the claim, ſhall think it proper and neceſſary to place on the ſaid aggregate fund. Seventh, All votes of the General Aſſembly paſſed before the preſent ſeſſion, and not coming within any of the foregoing deſcription of votes, for which no funds have been aſſigned, but which the Executive, having regard to the merits and dignity thereof, ſhall think it proper and neceſſary to place on the ſaid aggregate fund.

AND WHEREAS it appears there will be a conſiderable ſurplus of the revenues appropriated to the aggregate fund, beyond, what may be neceſſary to make good the ſpecial appropriations charged thereon; *BE it enacted*, that one tenth part of all the arrearages of taxes which have become due prior to the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall, as the ſeveral payments may be hereafter made into the treaſury, be ſet apart for the uſe of the ſinking fund, ſuch proportion to be taken in money, or tobacco at the price the ſame ſhall be paid into the treaſury, and diſpoſed of by the Executive, in ſuch manner as the Governour, with advice of Council, may think proper for the benefit of the ſaid fund, in any of the public ſecurities of this State, or of the United States. Second, The Executive ſhall cauſe any unſettled claim, debt or demand, as aforeſaid, to be fairly ſettled and adjuſted; ſhall take ſuch means as to them ſhall ſeem proper for eſtabliſhing the juſt value in money of all demands for tobacco, the value whereof hath not been heretofore eſtabliſhed, and ſhall direct the Auditor to iſſue warrants on the aggregate fund, for any of the purpoſes aforeſaid, for which warrants have not already iſſued. Third, On all warrants already iſſued on the aggregate fund, the Treaſurer ſhall, if required, endorſe that the ſame are payable, and will be received, at the treaſury, in diſcharge of any ſpecie tax, which became due before the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven. The Auditor ſhall inſert in all warrants to be iſſued as aforeſaid, that the ſame are payable, and will be received at, the treaſury, in diſcharge of any ſpecie tax which became due before the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven. Fourth, And every ſuch warrant endorſed by the Treaſurer, as aforeſaid, or in which the Auditor ſhall have inſerted, as aforeſaid, together with all warrants which are now, or ſhall in this act be declared receivable for any taxes becoming due on or before the ſaid firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, ſhall be received as ſpecie by the ſeveral ſheriffs and collectors within this Commonwealth, for any ſpecie tax, which became due before the ſaid firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven. And the ſaid ſheriffs and collectors ſhall account for their ſeveral collections of the ſaid taxes, in the ſame manner, and under the like regulations, as are preſcribed in the act paſſed the firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, intituled, "*An act declaring tobacco receivable in payment of certain taxes for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven;*" PROVIDED, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect the taxes to be paid to, or collected by, the clerks of the ſeveral courts. Fifth, And ſhould warrants chargeable upon taxes becoming due on or after the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, be received for taxes which, became due before the ſaid firſt of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, the deficiency, which may be occaſioned thereby in the aggregate fund, ſhall be replaced whenever the ſame ſhall become neceſſary, out of the funds upon which the warrants ſo received were charged. Sixth,

AND be it further enacted, That the revenue which became due on the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and all the branches of revenue ariſing between that day and the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and not conſiſting of duties on tonnage, or merchandiſe imported, or on tobacco exported, ſhall be appropriated as follows, that is to ſay: The ſame appropriations ſhall remain as were made by the afore recited act, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the gradual redemption of all debts due by this Commonwealth*;" except that in lieu of the payments directed thereby to be made under the ſeveral exiſting requiſitions of Congreſs, the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, accruing to this Commonwealth, upon the ſettlement of the Illinois accounts, ſhall go towards the ſatisfaction of ſuch requiſitions: And except alſo, that the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds directed to be applied annually to the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, ſhall not be ſo applied. Any ſurplus, ariſing from the revenues laſt mentioned, ſhall go in aid of the ſinking fund. Seventh,

AND be it further enacted, That the revenue which became due on the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and all other branches of revenue ariſing between that day, and the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and not conſiſting of tonnage, duties or impoſts on tobacco, ſhall be appropriated as follows: Firſt, All the money ariſing from the ſlave tax ſhall be applied to the payment of the intereſt due, or hereafter to become due, on the certificates granted to the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, both land and naval, on Continental and State eſtabliſhment, and in aid of the ſaid ſlave tax, one half of the money ariſing from the tax on lands and unimproved lots, ſhall alſo be appropriated to the payment of the ſaid intereſt. Second, The reſidue of the money ariſing from the tax on lands and unimproved lots, the ſurpluſage of the taxes appropriated for the military debt, together with all the money ariſing on taxable property, ſhall conſtitute a general fund, which ſhall be charged with the payment of any ſum of money coming within the following deſcriptions, that is to ſay: Firſt, Warrants or certificates for penſions, becoming due after the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Second, Warrants iſſued for the contingent expences of government, as far as ten thouſand pounds, after the thirty firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Third, Warrants iſſued for the intereſt of the loan-office debt, ariſing after the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Fourth, Warrants iſſued for the intereſt ariſing on paper money of this State funded after the thirty firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight. Fifth, Warrants iſſued for the ſervices of ſcouts and rangers. Sixth, Warrants iſſued after the thirty-firſt of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, to venire-men, witneſſes, and apprehenders of horſe-ſtealers; to perſons entitled to the valuation of ſlaves executed; for the uſe of the Potowmack and James river companies; the poſt at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hoſpital. Seventh, Warrants iſſued after the thirty-firſt of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, for the wages and ſalaries of the officers of civil government, including the General Aſſembly: Any ſurplus to go to the ſinking fund. The money ariſing from the tax on law proceſs, recording of will and deeds, the ſeal of the Commonwealth, and the Regiſter's Office, after the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight, ſhall be appropriated to the payment of the ſalaries and allowances to the Judges of the ſuperior Courts: Any ſurplus to go to the ſinking fund. The money ariſing from the act, intituled, "*An act impoſing new taxes*," ſhall be appropriated to the wages and ſalaries of the officers of civil government; Any ſurplus to go to the ſinking fund. Any warrants heretofore iſſued, or which ſhall hereafter iſſue, for the ſalaries of the officers of civil government; for intereſt on the certificates granted to the officers and ſoldiers land and naval, of Continental and State eſtabliſhment, for their arrears of pay, and depreciation; for penſions; for the contingent expences of government; for the intereſt of the State Loan Office debt, and of the paper money of this State funded; to venire-men and witneſſes in criminal proſecutions; to apprehenders of horſe ſtealers; for ſlaves executed; for the ſhares in the Potowmack and James river companies; for the poſt at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hoſpital; ſhall be receivable as ſpecie in diſcharge of any of the taxes which became due on the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight, or which ſhall become due before the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine; and the ſeveral Auditors and collectors upon the payment thereof into the treaſury, ſhall have credit for the ſame accordingly. PROVIDED, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by, the clerks of the ſeveral courts.

BUT inaſmuch as the funds in this act aſſigned for the payment of the wages and ſalaries to the officers of civil Government the poſt at the Point of Fork, the lunatic hoſpital the ſcouts and rangers, and the ſhares in the James river and Potowmack companies, may not be productive early enough for thoſe purpoſes reſpectively. *BE it enacted*, that if the ſaid funds ſhould not be productive as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the Executive to direct the treaſurer to borrow the ſame out of any other fund, and to replace the money ſo borrowed as ſoon as poſſible, retaining a ſum ſufficient for the diſcharge of the ſalaries of the Judges, in preference to every other payment charged on the ſaid fund; provided they ſhall be of opinion that any deficiency will accrue in the funds aſſigned for that purpoſe.

AND be it further enacted, That all the revenue ariſing from the duties ariſing from tonnage, and merchandiſe imported, and tobacco exported, ſhall remain appropriated as heretofore, until the ceſſation thereof under the authority of this Commonwealth: And ſhould there be any ſurplus, the ſame ſhall go in aid of the ſinking fund.

AND that the ſaid fund may receive every poſſible increaſe, *BE it further enacted*, that the Executive ſhall cauſe warrants to be iſſued for the intereſt accruing on all military certificates, which heretofore have or hereafter ſhall, by any means come into the treaſury; and that they direct the ſaid warrants to be applied to the purpoſes of the ſinking fund, in ſuch manner as to them ſhall ſeem beſt. Warrants heretofore granted to the foreign creditors, by order of the Executive, and charged upon the impoſt, ſhall be admitted in payment of any bonds for duties on goods imported, except the duties on tonnage, and the duty of two per cent on merchandiſe imported in veſſels belonging to ſubjects or citizens of any ſtate or power not in commercial treaty with the United States. The tobacco deſtroyed by fire in Byrd's warehouſe ſhall be paid, agreeable to the report of the Commiſſioners appointed to aſcertain the loſs, out of the money ariſing from the ſurplus of the inſpection of tobacco, in ſuch dividends as the ſtate of the treaſury will, in the opinion of the treaſurer, admit.

SO much of all and every act and acts, as comes within the purview of this act, ſhall be, and is, hereby repealed.

RICHMOND, December 4, 1773.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of Mr. GABRIEL GALT, dec late of this city, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, as the accounts muſt otherwiſe be put into the hands of an Attorney. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are alſo requeſted to bring them in, that proviſion may be made for the payment of them.

DAVID LAMBERT,
JACOB EGE, } *Adm'rs.*

ROME, August 22.

IN the territories of Prince Chigui, which extend to within 20 miles of this capital, a conflagration has happened, which, were we not near the fatal ſpot, we ſhould hardly think credible. A diſtrict of twelve miles is deſolated; and not a veſtige is longer to be ſeen in that extenſive diſtrict of a tree or even a vine.——The cauſe of this wonderful diſaſter we are yet to learn.

BRISTOL, September 29.

WITH particular pleaſure we hear that a Sunday ſchool is to be eſtabliſhed in the pariſh of Cliſton, and are authoriſed to announce Lady Maxwell as the patroneſs of that laudable inſtitution; whoſe charitable deſign includes children of all denominations as admiſſable to that riſing ſeminary, whoſe object is to impart knowledge, and virtue to the uncultivated mind; and whoſe aim is to reſcue thoſe young and helpleſs ones from the degraded ſcale of humanity they now poſſeſs below the ignorance of the Tartar and the Indian.—To the new chapel at the Hotwells this infant ſociety will be conducted for public worſhip; and the interim of the day will be devoted to the tuition of pions and intelligent teachers—Contracted as the plan may be at firſt adopted, yet we hope to ſee it expand under the foſtering ſun of encouragement, and like the wane ſheaf of the firſt fruits, be the happy prelude of a future and pleutuous harveſt.

A CAUTION

Monday laſt a man and his wife at Bath narrowly eſcaped being killed, by eating a quantity of fungoſſes nearly reſembling muſhroons: They were ſeized about three hours after with a giddineſs of the head, and every ſympton attending perſons who had been poiſoned, in which ſtate they continued ſeveral hours, and their lives were thought to be irrecoverable, which greatly alarmed ſeveral of the neighbours, they called in the aſſiſtance of a gentleman of the faculty, who by adminiſtering proper remedies immediately, happily reſtored them to their health in a ſhort time.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

ON Friday the 09th ult. a young woman big with child, after receiving her wages for work done for Mr. Wright, farmer, of Deeping, in the evening ſhe ſet out for Spalding. It rained very hard all night, and on the road ſhe was taken in labour, and delivered herſelf of a child; ſhe put the infant in her apron, and in that diſtreſſed ſituation proceeded on to Spalding to the houſe of one ——, where ſhe had before lodged—but this inhuman wretch, deaf to her piteous cries, turned the poor creature from the houſe, while the rain poured in torrents on her head. Thus ſituated, ſhe notwithſtanding the inclemency of the night proceeded to Crowland, ten miles from Spalding, with the poor infant in her apron: When ſhe arrived there it is ſuppoſed ſhe found the child dead, for ſhe, with a knife only, dug a hole in the church-yard, and there buried it.—How muſt every feeling breaſt ſhudder with horror at the ſavage brutality of ——, in denying the poor girl a lodging for the night! She aſked no more; nor could ſhe entertain a doubt of being admitted to the houſe where ſhe before was uſed to lodge. What pity it is, that there is not ſome puniſhment inflicted upon ſuch abandoned wretches, who are loſt to every feeling of humanity; to ſee a fellow creature and a female, in a ſituation the moſt diſtreſſing! There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe the treatment which the poor woman received was the occaſion of the infant's death, and as ſuch ought to be ſeverely puniſhed. [*Stamford Mercury*.]

The prevailing idea yeſterday, ſays a correſpondent, was that Parliament will not meet for the diſpatch of public buſineſs till after Chriſtmas. The proceedings againſt Mr. Haſtings in Weſtminſter-hall, it is underſtood, will not be reſumed till April.

Mr. Haſtings, during the vacation, employs the greateſt part of his time in writing his anſwer to the two firſt charges. Report ſpeaks highly of the ſtile and matter of it, and that he will make an excellent defence.

An Algerine gentleman, a Captain in the navy of the day, is now in town, charged with diſpatches to this court. He has been with Lord Sydney ſeveral times, and has interchanged preſents with his Lordſhip, particularly an elegant pair of piſtols, which he received from his Lordſhip. This attention paid to the African power ſhews, that adminiſtration is ever watchful of the true intereſts of this country.

A divorce ſuit is inſtituted by a lady of high rank againſt her huſband for cruel treatment; and as there are ſeveral charges exhibited on both ſides of a very ſerious nature, this caſe will in all probability occupy the public attention. The lady is the only daughter of an eminent merchant lately retired from buſineſs with a conſiderable fortune. This gentleman conceiving a ſtrong attachment for nobility, reſolved to marry his daughter to a perſon of noble birth. A noble Lord who had ſurvived every family poſſeſſion but his title, paid his addreſſes to the young lady, and a marriage was ſoon after conſummated, but in leſs than two months the lady eloped and returned to her father, with whom ſhe now reſides.

By the allegations of the lady it appears, that her huſband about a month after the marriage refuſed to cohabit with her as his wife. That he ordered the ſervants to withdraw from her all reſpect, and encouraged them to treat her with rudeneſs and inſult. That he introduced into his houſe a French woman, with whom he had long cohabited, and to whom he transferred the ſole government and direction of all domeſtic concerns. Many other cauſes are aſſigned for the juſtification of her elopement, and in ſupport of her application for a divorce, which it is ſaid will be fully anſwered by the huſband.

A curious production has been ſubmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Cottingen (Saxony) entitled *De Converte intereſſante, Bureau Chirographique*, in which is the following deſcription of the Bureau. It is about ſifteen inches in length, twelve in breadth, and four in height. It is perfectly ſecret in all its parts, and no perſon can open it, who has not been firſt inſtructed in the means.

This mechanical invention has ſix different effects I. A perſon may write his thoughts, without the ſpectator being able to read the characters. The ſame thing may be done by blind men. Thoſe who ſee may uſe it in the night time with or without candles, and have no fear of committing an error in the writing. They may, at will, leave off where they began, and at the ſame time abandon it to the publick curioſity without entertaining any apprehenſion that what they had written will be known. II. We may write the wrong way, ſo as to read what we have written by reflection. III. All characters may be imitated, the hand writing formed after the beſt models, and plans and deſigns copied with the greateſt exactitude. IV. Muſick may be copied with perfect correctneſs and celerity. V. We may throw on paper our thoughts by night as well as by day; we may efface and change them at pleaſure, and write with the greateſt quickneſs a diſcourſe rapidly pronounced.—VI. This machine has ſtill another effect, which the artiſt reſerves for the knowledge of Sovereigns and Miniſters, whenever the ſecret ſhall be neceſſary.

To the preceding deſcription is annexed the report of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Bruſſels. Mr Hubin, watch-maker of Floy, (the Biſhopprick of Liege) is the author of this invention. The Academy, having praiſed its ſimplicity and uſe, remarks, that the firſt effect may be advantageous, the ſecond amuſing, the third ſubject to many inconveniencies in the practice, the fourth and fifth exaggerated; that the methods employed by the inventor have merit, and that the machine may be brought to perfection.

Sept. 28. There are accounts in town from Paris, which ſay, that much greater difficulties occur in the formation of a new Cabinet in France, than were at firſt apprehended. The diſmiſſion of the Archbiſhop of Sena, and the appointment of Monſ Neckar to ſucceed him, were thought by the giddy multitude to be ſufficient for the reſtoration of internal peace and harmony in the country. But M Neckar, who ſees further, ſtipulated that he ſhould have for colleagues in office, ſuch perſons as would act in concert with him in the ſyſtems and plans that he ſhould conceive to be neceſſary for reſtoring the public credit. The Lord Keeper has powerful friends, who ſeem to be able to keep him in office; but Mr Neckar inſiſts that the great ſeal ſhall be taken from him and given to another. And, indeed, it is ſcarcely poſſible that he ſhould find a cheerful countenance in the different Provincial Parliaments, whilſt he continued to act with the Miniſter, who though bound by his ſituation at the head of the law, to be the director of the Parliaments, was one of the adviſers of the harſh and ignominious meaſures adopted againſt the different members who compoſe the different aſſemblies. At this moment it is not certain that M Neckar will not reſign, and leave the Government in greater confuſion than it was before.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 22.

"Of M. Calonne the following anecdote is circulated here, where, I believe, it was fabricated: Calonne, when he firſt heard of Neckar's elevation, was ſo chagrined at the intelligence, that though the Prince of Wales happened to be preſent, he could not help exclaiming—'By G— the King could not have choſen a greater ſcoundrel." A gentleman preſent very coolly ſaid, "*Vous vous oubliez Monſieur.*" You forget yourſelf, Sir. This is looked upon here as a good thing, conveying a two fold meaning, one of which alludes to the impropriety of uſing ſuch terms in the preſence of the Prince."

Oct. 13. Advice is received in the city from the Straits, that the Emperor of Morocco's cruiſers have taken every opportunity of having intercourſe with Engliſh bottoms, to manifeſt his diſpoſition for peace, and in theſe interviews, they generally preſented to the Captains of our merchant ſhips with fruits and vegetables.

ELOPEMENT.

On Thurſday laſt Miſs B—b—a M—r went off with one of her father's grooms from their country reſidence in Kent, for Dover, on the way to France. She is a moſt beautiful young lady about ſeventeen, and when of age will enjoy an eſtate of four thouſand a year, left her by her aunt, the lady Dowager G——. Her mother's maid, who is ſiſter to the groom, was principal agent in this buſineſs, and got a ſuit of boy's cloaths made up for Miſs, in which ſhe was equipped for their love expedition. The greateſt precaution was taken to avoid a purſuit, and as the manſion lies a good way from any village, the groom contrived to hide all the bridles and ſaddles, and to give the horſes he left at home a ſtrong doſe of Pyſic each, ſo that if the ſaddles were found, the cattle would not be able to proceed far. At about four in the morning Miſs being habited, ſallied forth, and was conveyed on horſeback as far as Foot's-Cray, where a poſt chaiſe being hired, they flew towards Dover. The demon of envy, however, in the form of one of the footmen, who had a ſimilar deſign on his maſter's daughter, having ſuſpected the groom, kept a cloſe watch, and diſcovered the flight to the parents, almoſt as ſoon as it was effected. Orders for purſuit were inſtantly iſſued, but there was neither ſaddle nor briddle to be found for a long time, and when found, the horſes were incapable of duty, and thought to be poiſoned. Some however were procured from a neighbouring Peer, and our lovers ſo cloſely purſued (for the man at Foot's Cray knew the lady) that they were overtaken at Sittingbourne, and Miſs ſnatched from the arms of her lover juſt as he was handing her into a chaiſe where they had changed horſes. She was immediately conveyed home, where ſhe is now cloſely confined, and her lover gone God knows where. The opportunities which the groom had with Miſs in teaching her to ride, of which exerciſe ſhe grew amazingly fond, were many, and as he was deemed a favourite with his maſter, the young lady was often entruſted to his care without the preſence of a third perſon. This ſhould operate as a warning to the faſhionable world, not to permit their daughters ever to ride out, unleſs ſome proper perſon accompanies them, for there are dangerous moments, when love grows too powerful for reaſon, and the natural weakneſs of the female ſex not unwillingly confeſſes the athletic ſuperiority of men.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 16.

LAST week was reaped near the ſheds of Clomtarf, belonging to Captain Bunbury, a field of three acres and an half of oats, which were neither plowed, harrowed, nor ſowed, but ſprung up after having been well rolled laſt harveſt. What makes it moſt remarkable is, that the whole field is quite even, and the produce it is ſuppoſed will be, at leaſt, twenty barrels per acre; and there is a very fine crop of after corn, clover, and graſs; the field, though reaped but a few days, has quite a rich verdure.

There is an aged gentlewoman now living at Cookſtown, in the county of Wicklow, who perfectly remembers to have ſeen five ſucceſſive Lords of Powerſcourt, during which time four different Monarchs have ſwayed the ſceptre of theſe realms. She verges on an hundred years, and enjoys all her faculties, particularly that of memory, to ſo aſtoniſhing a degree, that ſhe can relate with unparalleled accuracy the minuteſt circumſtances of events that occured in her youth, as well thoſe of a public nature, as thoſe of a more domeſtic and private concern.

Extract of a letter from Tipperary, Auguſt 9

"A melancholy accident happened yeſterday in this neighbourhood:—John Leviſon, who kept a ſmall ſhop at Maudemont, near Duadrum, having occaſion to dry ſome gunpowder which had been damaged, heated a large griddle on the floor of his parlour for the purpoſe and ſpread ſix or eight pounds on it; through inattention the griddle was overheated, ſo as to cauſe an explоſion, by which the roof of the houſe was blown to a conſiderable diſtance, the entire ſide of the wall was thrown down, and all the family happening unfortunately to be in the room at the time, were bruiſed and mangled in a moſt dreadful manner, ſo much that their lives were diſpaired of."

Sept. 4. Wedneſday the town was alarmed with the rumour of ſome conſiderable failures among the factors of the linen trade—this was ſo far confirmed by the ſtoppage of one houſe for 40 000l. On inveſtigation it appears; that the ſums they are actually under acceptance for, is not leſs than 32 000l.

Theſe failures are imputed to the conſequences attending the late cruſh in England, and very conſiderable quantities of goods had been ſold by the factors to Engliſh buyers at the late and former markets.—No making good their engagements, will it is dreaded, be attended with what is highly alarming to the whole linen trade, muſt in a peculiar manner affect the induſtry of the north of Ireland.

Wedneſday night a lady's pocket was picked, and a handſome gold repeating watch taken from her ſide at a private ball given by her aunt to a few young people of her acquaintance, at her houſe in this city.—On miſſing the money and watch, the lady preſumed her loſs, the room was carefully ſearched, and every body examined their pockets, to wipe off the leaſt ſuſpicion of an individual. The company then took notice, that all were preſent except the lady's partner, who had diſappeared. Inquiry being made amongſt the ſervants, the butler, ſaid he ſaw a young gentleman in green, with a cockade, open the hall door, and go out. The myſtery of the theft was then explained, and every poſſible ſearch made the next day without effect. The gentleman in green, it ſeems, had been ſome days in town, and contrived means of introducing himſelf to the lady's brother as an officer belonging to a regiment quartered at Cheſter, from whence he had made a pleaſurable excurſion to ſee Dublin. He was accordingly brought to the dance, and became the ſiſter's partner. This Copper Captain of a marching regiment, as Gibbet ſays in the Beaux Stratagem, is an Engliſh ſwindler, and probably one of the gang concerned in late forgeries on Sir William Montgomery, and others in this city. He is deſcribed to be a genteel perſon, of about twenty-eight or thirty years old, with a freſh complexion, light brown hair, and ſpeaks with the north country Engliſh accent. This robbery ſhould be a caution againſt ſudden intimacy with ſtrangers, however ſpecious or polite, who do not bring ſatisfactory recommendations from perſons of eminence, well known to the entertainers.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 9.

WE learn from Larne, that on the 1ſt inſt. the brig Sally and Becky, of and from Philadelphia, with 84 hogſheads of tobacco, which were ſeized ſome time ago by Captain T. Hampton of the Huthinſon barge, are condemned by the ſub-commiſſioners of that diſtrict.

Laſt week was landed from Liverpool, a white bear, which had been brought from Greenland by the Minerva whale ſhip belonging to this city. There alſo came the horns of two unicorns; they are of the hardeſt ivory, and curiouſly formed; one of them is near nine feet long, the owner of which muſt have been a very formidable animal indeed, if it had ſtrength and agility to wield ſo ponderous and dangerous a weapon.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt. G. Stewart of the brig Jenny of Derry, on the 22d of July laſt, on his paſſage from Antigua, in lat. 39, 20, N. long. 46, 10, W. diſcovered a rock at about a mile's diſtance. Capt. Stewart, in conſequence of an high ſurf, did not think it ſafe to hoiſt out his boat, and therefore could make no other remark than this. That he judged the rock to be about ten feet above the ſurface of the water, and to be about 150 yards in circumference.

NEWBURY PORT, (Maſſachuſetts) December 10.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS.

JOSEPH MERRIL, Eſq; of Southampton, prepared a piece of ground the laſt ſpring, and ſowed it with carrot-ſeed, which yielded at the amazing rate of one thouſand buſhels of carrots per acre, ſome of which

measured nearly a foot and an half in circumference.—The same gentleman, the summer past, had a pompion vine in his garden, which sprung from a single seed, that bore a number of pompions, the largest of which weighed one hundred and fifty pounds—the weight of the whole, upwards of three hundred pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

The following ludicrous extract is taken from an English paper.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"THE present fashionable protuberances, so much in vogue among the females, have, by the adroitness of two dressy fair ones of this capital, been turned to a profitable instead of expensive fashion, and gave rise to a laughable adventure: The females in question had contrived to fill bladders with brandy, which they substituted for cork, wool, wire, &c and thus equipped in the most outre prominence of the mode, they passed several times daily unsuspected through the gates of Paris, smuggling no inconsiderable quantity of brandy. The frequency of their excursions caused some suspicion among the officers at the gates, who attempted to touch their garments, but this was resisted by the fair ones with every appearance of affected modesty; however, one of the officers, having sufficient information of what was going forward, determined to detect them, and providing himself with a sharp pointed instrument, he slyly pierced what now-a-days is usually made of cork, and lo! A fountain of brandy played from the orifice, to the great diversion of the spectators, and the no small confusion of the fair one. The result was rather serious, as they were both confined; and there are now actually females at the gates, whose business it is as decently as possible to examine into the protuberances of such ladies as appear to be in outre of the present fashion What a pity, as there are so few means for females to gain a decent living, that they should not be permitted to dress to advantage when fashion will admit of it!"

The weather was uncommonly moderate for some days during the last and present weeks; so that the navigation of the Delaware is again restored and many vessels which were detained in this port and at the piers by the ice, have sailed on their respective voyages; but it is feared, as the thaw does not continue this opening of the river will be but of short continuance.

We are informed, that the three lower bridges on Schuylkill were carried away by the breaking up of the ice, and that one of them is nearly destroyed.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.
By the United States in Congress Assembled.
FEBRUARY 12th, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon application made to him for that purpose, to grant in the usual form, Sea Letters for any vessel or vessels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by the citizens of the United States, and bound on long and distant voyages at his discretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by such other evidence as shall by him be deemed satisfactory, by the person or persons applying therefor, that the vessel or vessels for which such Sea Letters shall be required, shall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and shall be navigated for the most part by the same That for this purpose, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby instructed to procure a sufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the usual form, and signed by the President of Congress, for the purpose aforesaid; and that the same, when filled up be sealed with the seal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congress

"CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary,"

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have ben frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence sufficient to establish the facts required in it It is expedient, therefore, to apprize those whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts should be proved, viz

That the vessel and all her cargo are owned entirely by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewise citizens of the said states.

That she shall be navigated for the most part by citizens of the same.

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act should be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expressly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the vessel, cargo, officers and mariners, are such as the act requires. It will also be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation should specify the kind of vessel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands The affidavit or affirmation should be made before one of the principal magistrates of the place, at which the deponant or affirmant may reside.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requested to re publish the following act of Congress.

RICHMOND, January 15.

INDIAN NEWS,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788.

"THE war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated, and at the head of the militia in arms; who now only act on the defensive, waiting the decision of North Carolina, on the subject of their dispute with the Indians.

"On the [illegible] month a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrell's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with 40 horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indian's trail, making towards the inhabitants; he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack. On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troop in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave an unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other out-buildings; the Indians give way, and immediately retired from the place, and the gallant little band of heroes, reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the Governour of Frankland's usual good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians was wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"We hear that the North-Carolina Assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring them to a peace."

The illustrious GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *is no more! He paid the last great debt to nature, on Sunday the 4th of the present month, at his state in* Hanover.

"He who undertakes barely to recite the exalted virtues, which adorned the life, of this good, and great man, will unavoidably pronounce a panegyric, on human nature. As a man, a citizen, a Legislator, *and* a Patriot,—*he exhibited a conduct untarnished, and undebased, by perverted or selfish interests—and strongly marked with the genuine characteristicks, of true religion, sound benevolence,—and liberal policy.—Entertaining the most ardent love for civil and religious liberty,—he was among the first of that glorious band of Patriots whose exertions dashed and defeated the machinations of British tyranny—and gave to United America, freedom and independent empire.—At a most important crisis, during the late struggle for American liberty, when this state appeared to be designated as the theatre of action, for the contending armies, he was selected by the unanimous suffrage of the Legislature, to command the virtuous yeomanry of his country,—in which honourable employment, he remained to the end of the war.—As a soldier, he was indefatigably active, and coolly intrepid. Resolute and undejected in misfortunes, he towered above distress,—and struggled with the manifold difficulties, to which his situation exposed him, with constancy and courage.*

In the memorable year of 1781, *when the force of the southern British army, was directed to the immediate subjugation of this state, he was called to the Helm of Government,—this was a juncture, which indeed;* freed men's souls—*He did not avail himself of this opportunity, to retire in the rear of danger,—but on the contrary, took the field, at the head of his countrymen,—and at the hazard of his life,* his fame, *and* individual fortune—*by his decision, and magnanimity he served not only this country, but all America, from disgrace—if not from total ruin—Of this truly patriotic and heroic conduct, the renowned commander in chief, with all the gallant officers of the combined armies employed at the siege of York, will bear ample testimony*—This part of his conduct, even cotemporary jealousy, envy and malignity—were forced to approve, *and which, more impartial posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.*

If after contemplating the splendid, and heroic parts of his character,—we shall enquire for the milder virtues of humanity,—and seek for the man,—*we shall find the refined, beneficent, and social qualities of private life—through all its forms, and combinations—so happily modified, and united in him—that in the words of the darling poet of nature it may be said,*

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, *this was a man.*

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Sally, Brown, Port-au-Prince.
Flora, Arthur, Liverpool.
Peggy, Taylor, Rotterdam.
Brig Molly, Brown, Port-au-Prince.
Dolphin, M'Robb. Halifax.
Schooner Defiance, Henley, New-York.
Sloop John, Whitney, Bermuda.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Elizabeth, Crelen, Grenada.
Blandford, Troop, Port-Glasgow.
Brig Favorite Betsey, Swail, New-York.
Petersburg Packet, M'Cabe, Port-au-Prince.

Any person wishing to be supplied with coal from

DEEP RUN PITTS

The property of Messrs. ROSS & CURRY,
May be supplied with any quantity wanted, on the shortest notice by making application to the subscriber residing at Rockett's.

FRANCIS HYLAND.

N. P. The Proprietors has erected a large and commodious yard for the reception of coal (which is always full) also a very good wharf for the convenience of vessels loading (wharfage free)

F. H.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably situated in the Town of SUFFOLK,
With some other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be seen by applying to Mr THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber the 31st of last month, a BAY ROAN

HORSE,

About 14 hands and an half high, short made, with a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, long mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, but rather dull without spurs Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROADMAN.

Williamsburg, January 12, 1788

A CAUTION?

WHEREAS Charles Lewis butcher, of this county, gave a joint note of hand with my name inserted in it for £4-19 and some few pence, to David Bullock residing in some of the upper Counties, (unbeknown to me) I hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN HOWARD.

Richmond, Henrico January 14, 1788.

MEDICINES

Just imported in the Ship BETSEY,
Capt. COLLEY, *from London,*
AND FOR SALE BY

HUNT & ADAMS,

At their MEDICINE STORES *in Richmond and Williamsburg.*

RED Bark; Jesuits ditto; Spirits Nitre; Balsam Capivi; Spanish Flies; Sugar Candy; Red and white calomel; Cream Tarter; Vitriol; Tarter; Opium; Musk; Glauber Salts; Gum Guaiacum: Jalop; Isinglass; Laudinum Drops; Essence Pepper Mint: Sallad Oil; Quicksilver; Oil Cinnamon; Musk Calomel; Rhubarb; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Jesuits Drops; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balsam; Scot's Pills; Balsam Honey; Daffys; Vials; Corks; Gallipots, &c and all sorts of Patent Medicines and Drugs of the best quality.

December 9, 1788.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of my last bond, [illegible] and part of [illegible] now in dispute

PITMAN KIDD.

HANOVER, January 7, 1788.

Just Published,

Acts of ASSEMBLY,

Passed last SESSION;
[PRICE 10*s. a Copy.*]

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* — *The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

POETRY.

ZEBRON *and* ZEBOR,

A beautiful EPISODE *in* MR. PRATT'S POEM, *intitled*

HUMANITY.

ZEBRON and ZABOR, of the jetty race.
Were firſt in feature, and proportion'd grace;
Bright as the Antelope their radiant eyes,
As the proud palm-tree tower'd their equal ſize;
Both wore alike the tyger's ſpeckled ſpoil,
Brothers in dreſs, in paſtime, and in toil,
Slaves tho' they were, ev'n ſlav'ry had its charms,
For Zebron's comfort was in Zabro's arms;
And Zabro fainting on the arid ſand,
Was rear'd to joy, by gentle Zebron's hand.
By bliſs unite much, by ſorrow more,
A negro's fate they ſoften'd while they bore.
But love, at laſt, a keener pang imparts,
For fable Zelia triumph'd o'er their hearts;
Her ſkin of ebony beſtow'd a grace,
That far outthone an alabaſter face;
So thought the youths, with equal truſt inſpir'd,
With all their paſſion, all their climate fir'd;
Each ſcorn'd to raviſh, each refus'd to yield,
And love and friendſhip both maintain'd the field;
Devouring torments ſpread the mutual flame,
But ſtill their friendſhip, ſtill their love the ſame;
When beauteous Zelia in their view appears,
Zebron and Zebor melt in mutual tears;
Sſt. both embracing, to renounce her ſwear,
And friendſhip ſeems to link them in deſpair.
At length their conflicts, beg with every grief,
And every paſſion fought a dire reli f.
A cloſe of day, as Zelia trac'd the wood,
The lovers follow'd, and before her ſtood.
The wandering maid, too fatal in her charms,
Now ſnatch'd to Zebron's, now to Zabor's arms,
The fondeſt vows that every lovers ſwore,
The deepeſt groans that ever heaved they pour,
Then with cloſ'd eyes, and heads reclin'd, they dart,
The mutual dangers in her bounding heart:
Speechleſs ſhe fell; her ſobs their ſhrieks confound,
They claſp the victim, and they kiſs the wound;
Then raiſe the poignards ſtreaming in her blood,
And with their own, augment the crimſon flood.

A Remarkable IMPOSITION.

THE following impoſition was abſolutely practiſed upon a taylor and ſaleſman at the weſt-end of London.—A perſon of genteel appearance coming to the ſhop, requeſted if a ſuit of cloths could be made in a few days, as he was under the neceſſity of going to Scotland at the end of that period: Being anſwered in the affirmative, he was meaſured accordingly. Having a painting with him that he ſaid was of ſuch value that a gentleman at Edinburgh had offered him 80 guineas for, he deſired to leave the ſame with the ſaleſman till his cloaths were finiſhed, aſſigning for his reaſons, that having diſcharged his lodgings, he ſhould remain with a ſlight acquaintance at the other end of the town, till his cloaths, &c. were ready for his departure. This being readily acceded to, the picture was hung up by the ſaleſman in a parlour contiguous to the ſhop. On the next day a gentleman in appearance, but in reality a perſon procured by the former, coming into the ſhop and puchaſing a trivial article, pretended the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at ſeeing the painting, enquiring where the ſaleſman got it, whether it was to be ſold, &c. &c. On being told it belonged to a gentleman who had been offered eighty guineas for it; he offered, to purchaſe it for a hundred, counting them out of his purſe at the ſame time; and being told that the gentleman's conſent could not be immediately obtained, he propoſed calling again in a few days for an anſwer. In the interval the former perſon that beſpoke the cloaths calling for them according to appointment, was informed (the ſaleſman thinking to avail himſelf of the other's partiality for the picture that a gentleman accidentally ſeeing it had offered 80 guineas for it; adding, that as it would ſave the trouble of carriage, he would, to prevent the gentleman's hindrance, purchaſe it ſaid to be in a ſquare near Oxford-ſtreet, &c. With ſome ſeeming reluctance this was at length agreed to. The ſaleſman, deducting for the cloaths, paid the money; the other decamping, left him in vain to ſearch for the amateur, in M————r-ſquare, and the picture, being ſhewn to an artiſt, proved to be worth about forty ſhillings.

MYER DERKHEIM,

INFORMS *his cuſtomers and the public (that he has removed to a houſe on the top of Shockoe-hill, the property of Mrs. Gautier, and oppoſite the Governour's) where they ſtill may be furniſhed with candles and ſoap at the uſual price, viz. The beſt turpentine ſoap, at 9d. the ſingle pound, and 8d. by taking 5 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen ſtuff in exchage for ſoap.*

Any perſon finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Greenbrier county, October 29, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has eſtabliſhed three Boat Yards, two on his own account, and the third one in company with Col. Andrew Donnelly, at or near the end of the public road on the big Kanhawa, where boats will be furniſhed to perſons travelling to Kentucke at one dollar per foot if paid in caſh, or if paid in the following commodities, eight ſhillings, viz: Ginſang, Furs, Skins, Tobacco notes, Hemp, Butter, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Cheeſe or Beef Cattle. Any perſon on fetching a receipt to the ſubſcriber from any of the following gentlemen, for a whole boat or to the amount of forty ſhillings, and paying the ballance on the delivery of the ſaid boat, ſhall be intitled to receive a boat at ſaid yards on their arrival, viz: From Capt. Thomas Edgar in Lewiſburg, Greenbrier county, Capt. John Strother near Horns Gap, Culpepper county, Mr. William M'Dowel, merchant in Staunton, Mr. Henry Miller owner of the iron works, Auguſta county, and Mr. Hervey owner of the iron works, Botetourt county. Any perſon whoſe circumſtances will not admit of purchaſing a boat, may have any goods they may ſend to the ſaid boat yards lodged in good lumber houſes, and whenever the owner thereof chuſe to remove the ſame down the river towards Lentucke, the ſame ſhall be conveyed to any landing on the ſaid river, on paying for the carriage at a reaſonable rate per hundred weight. The ſubſcriber will receive as much ſalt at twenty ſhillings per buſhel at the ſaid boat yards for boats, as is ſufficient for carrying on the ſaid boat yards. Perſons travelling this way to Kentucke, may rely on being furniſhed with corn, meal, liquors, beef and other proviſions at the ſaid yards by John Hansford, manager of the ſaid boat yards.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Junior.

THE ſubſcriber informs the publick, that he means to open ſchool in the town of York, the ſecond week in January next, where reading, writing, ſimple arithmetick, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and practical ſurveying, geography, with the uſe of the globes will be taught according to the moſt approved methods, alſo the art of Book Keeping.

Perſons wiſhing to have their children inſtructed in theſe uſeful branches of knowledge, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to the improvement of thoſe intruſted to the care of the ſubſcriber. The terms of tuition will be ſuch as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who chooſe to ſend their children.

Three or four young gentlemen may be accommodated by the ſubſcriber with board, waſhing and lodging at a very moderate price, and as there are many other perſons who would engage in the ſame buſineſs in the town, makes no doubt but any number of young gentlemen may be accommodated to the ſatisfaction of their parents.

PATE WILLS.

York-Town, December 9, 1788.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now ſelling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholeſale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molaſſes.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the laſt Importation from INDIA,

Which I will ſell wholeſale or retail.

Any Orders for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer.*

Aberdeen, (Chetterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder before the Courthouſe door in York, on Monday the 19th day of Jan. 1789 being Court day,

THAT valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the eſtate of Mr. LAWRENCE SMITH, deceaſed, containing between four and five hundred acres, and joining the town of York. The ſuperior quality of the ſoil for tobacco, wheat and corn, is pretty generally known. The improvements are, a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, a kitchen, quarter, dairy, and ſmoak houſe. About ſixty acres of the land under good fences and fit for immediate cultivation. The Tobacco warehouſes, and a ſmall dwelling houſe and kitchen near the river ſide are on part of the land, and to be ſold with it. And poſſeſſion of all will be delivered up on the day of ſale. The purchaſer to have twelve months credit on giving approved ſecurity, but if the money is not punctually paid, to bear intereſt from the day of ſale.

THOMAS SMITH, Ex'or

December 16, 1788.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1789.

TAKEN from a negro, (about a fortnight ſince) on the road leading to Bottom's-Bridge, a new SADDLE with a common ſtripped woollen ſaddle cloth and iron ſtirrups, with the ſtore marks on the inſide of the ſkirt, as follows: X CW, and underneath that L.e tm or n. Any perſon proving his property may have it on applying to the Printer and paying charges.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY's.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.